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The Times



Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER, 19,299.

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1913.

WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TORNADO SWEEPS WEST, WREAKING TERRIBLE HAVOC

Many Known to Have Been Killed and Towns Destroyed.

WIRES ARE DOWN; DETAILS LACKING

For Hours Stricken Territory Is Cut Off, and Full Extent of Disaster Cannot Be Learned. Omaha and Terre Haute Struck and Partially Demolished.

LINCOLN, NEB., MARCH 23.—A TORNADO, FORMING NEAR GREENWOOD TO-DAY, SWEEP OVER THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE, RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF AT LEAST TWENTY PERSONS, WHILE TEN MORE ARE MISSING AND OVER 100 ARE INJURED.

YUTAN, SIXTEEN MILES NORTH OF ASHLAND, SUFFERED THE MOST OF ANY CITY, AND TEN PERSONS ARE MISSING AT THAT PLACE, WHILE FIFTY MORE ARE INJURED. WITH THE WATER WORKS OUT OF COMMISSION, A FIRE BROKE OUT, AND THE ENTIRE TOWN WAS THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION. THE KNOWN DEAD ARE: IN YUTAN—MRS. GILBERT, MRS. SEINBAUGH AND BABY, FRED HAYES' TWO CHILDREN, AND MRS. M. R. HAMMOND AND TWO CHILDREN. MR. AND MRS. MERMAN STARMAN. MAYOR DAHLMAN, OF OMAHA, HAS ASKED THE GOVERNOR TO CALL OUT MILITIA TO PREVENT LOOTING.

Hurricane's Frightful Work. Chicago, Ill., March 23.—A terrific windstorm, causing widespread destruction and loss of life, and practically wrecking the already demoralized telegraph service, swept over the Central West and Middle States late today. Reports from Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and Indiana indicate heavy damage, but owing to the wrecking of the telegraph lines, reports are fragmentary and lacking in detail. Omaha, Berlin, Ashland and Yutan, Neb., the latter towns near Omaha; Marshalltown, Ackley, Woodbine and Carroll, Iowa; Terre Haute, Ind., and Ashland, Kan., are places from which scattering messages carrying the news of damage have been received. The death list at Yutan was placed at fifteen and the injured at thirty.

For more than four hours no word was received from the stricken city of Omaha. Late bulletins report that half the city was swept by a tornado. All wires were down, and Berlin, a neighboring town, was said to be in flames. The message was received over a single long distance telephone wire, which worked at intervals. Terre Haute suffered severely. Scores of persons were injured, and unknown number were overwhelmed in the ruins of houses blown down by the wind, and many fires were started in different parts of the city. First reports from Nebraska were that the towns visited by the storm had been wiped out and that the wreckage was on fire. Trains loaded with refugees, nurses and physicians are struggling toward the scene, being compelled to feel their way without running orders, owing to paralysis of the telegraph service. The loss of life and property in Iowa was less severe, according to messages from the swept district. Dust storms, rain, hail and tremendous electrical disturbances prevailed over Kansas and Nebraska the greater part of the day. Where railroad service was impossible, motor cars were pressed into service, and surgeons and nurses were rushed to the wrecked towns at the best speed possible over the washed-out roads.

Seven Bodies Recovered. Terre Haute, Ind., March 23.—Loss of life and severe property damage was caused by a tornado which wiped out the southern part of Terre Haute at 10 o'clock to-night. Seven bodies had been recovered. Scores were injured, and property damage will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. At 12 o'clock to-night, the heavy rain, which had been falling since the first reports, was renewed, and work, although every available fireman and policeman was rushed to the stricken district. It was expected the death list will be increased.

With no warning the terrific gale swept down upon the district. Parts of the Root Glass Company's plant was destroyed, and the roof of the foundry room of the Garland factory, a solid brick wall, eighteen inches thick, was caved in. Brick and stone structures suffered alike. Lightning set fire to many houses. Men, women and children were crushed to death in bed. Some escaped to the cellars. Whole structures were blown away by the force of the wind. The maimed were rushed to hospitals as fast as they were extricated. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining doctors, and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames, which swept the district. The heavy down-pour of rain is all that prevented scores of injured from being buried in the debris of their homes.

Town Is Destroyed. Kansas City, Mo., March 23.—At the Union Pacific offices here it was said to-night that Yutan, Neb., had been partly destroyed by a tornado to-night, and that the town was burning. Five persons were dead and many injured, the report said. Another rumor, reaching here through the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad offices, says that Ashland, Neb., had been destroyed by a tornado. Details were lacking. Yutan and Ashland are twenty miles apart and about forty miles west of Omaha. Later reports at the Union Pacific offices here, said to have come from Valley, a town within twenty miles of Yutan, placed the death list at Yutan at fifteen, and the injured at thirty. It was said the destruction of the town was complete from the tornado and the fire that afterwards swept it. Surgeons

AUSTRIA SENDS HER ULM MATE TO MONTENEGRO

Will Resort to Arms if Demands Are Not Conceded.

LITTLE KINGDOM ADVISED TO YIELD

Even Russia Tells Cetinje It Had Better Submit to Dual Monarchy—Terms of Peace Submitted by Powers Not Favorably Received in Balkan States.

London, March 23.—Austria to-day delivered at Cetinje a thinly-veiled ultimatum to Montenegro, threatening that if the civil population of Cetinje were not allowed to leave the city, the dual monarchy would take coercive measures for compliance with its wishes. Italy took similar action, but without expressing any threat, and Russia, the friend of Montenegro, advised the Montenegrin government to accede to Austria's demand. Austria is sending a steamer to Cetinje, evidently expecting that this, her second request for the release of the civilians, will not be refused, and has also made clear what she required in connection with the other incidents of the dispute between the two countries. In the meantime, the representatives of the powers at the Balkan capitals are busy submitting to the governments of the allies a note suggesting terms as a basis for peace. The note has not yet been presented to Turkey, as one of the ambassadors has failed to receive his instructions. The allies have been consulting with regard to the note, and the public and press of the Balkan states do not receive the suggestions with any favor. News from Montenegrin headquarters indicate that King Nicholas believes the fall of Cetinje is imminent. He is in command of the combined Serbian and Montenegrin army, numbering 32,000. From the same source it is reported that the city has already been partly destroyed, and the large buildings have been damaged. Famine prevails, and it is expected many Austrians and Italians have been killed.

Will Resort to Arms. Cetinje, Montenegro, March 23.—It is said by a reliable source that Austria presented an ultimatum to Montenegro to-day, demanding a suspension of the military operations around Cetinje until the entire civil population had left the town. In the event of refusal, Austria will resort to arms against Montenegro. In a note which is couched in threatening terms, Austria also demanded that all Catholics and Mohammedans in Jakova and the surrounding district, who have been converted since the Montenegrin occupation, must be restored to the former faith. With a view to proving that the conversions in question were not attended by any compulsion, Montenegro replied that she proposed to appoint a committee, which includes the Montenegrin members, there should also be one representative of Austria and another of Italy or some other great power. Montenegro at the same time stated that she could not allow the sovereign right of Austria to be exercised in territory occupied by Montenegro.

Austria refused to accept the answer to this note, on the ground that its wording was not "seemly." In government circles here the conviction is expressed that Austria refused not on account of its contents. The official journal publishes a communication, in which it is said that the Catholics and Mohammedans of Ipek and Jakova expressed the wish to join the Orthodox church, but were dissuaded by the Montenegrins, who advised them to exercise patience. The movement sprang from some of the people were unable to understand why they should not return to the old faith, of which they had preserved the usages. When they repeated the demand, the Montenegrins were rushed to the Albanians against Montenegro. He was being taken to Ipek for trial when he attempted to escape and was shot.

Fighting Not Desisted. Constantinople, March 23.—Skirmishing and fighting on the outposts are reported daily along the Tchatalja lines. The engagements, although frequently desperate, have never been on a large scale. The general staff is determined for the present not to allow itself to be drawn too far beyond Tchatalja. The troops operating outside the lines are confined to one division of volunteers. The right wing of the Turkish advance, after scoring an initial advantage, seems to have failed utterly, and the Bulgarians have re-occupied Kestendjik, which the Turks took yesterday.

The Turks have abandoned attempts to take the offensive at Bulair and are remaining within their lines. The commanders both at Bulair and Tchatalja have declined to adopt the suggestion to which it applies. (Continued on Third Page.)

NOW CONVINCED THAT FAIR TRIAL IS BEING GIVEN

Friedmann Believes He Has Overcome Stubborn Prejudice.

RESULTS TO DATE ENCOURAGE HIM

German Doctor Receives Frantic Appeals From Sufferers on Pacific Coast to Come and Heal Them—His Patients in New York Are Showing Improvement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, March 23.—Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann spent to-day quietly in his apartments. It was one of his few days of rest since he began holding clinics here. Dr. Friedmann made it known that while he is absent on his projected trip to Germany for a few weeks, patients treated by him in this city would be taken care of, as arrangements had been made, in case a second injection of his tuberculosis vaccine was necessary, to have the treatment administered according to his methods. Dr. Henry C. Frauenthal, in charge of the hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, announced to-night that Dr. Friedmann had been getting together a large number of patients whom he will treat the latter part of the week at his institution. The condition of the patients treated last week, and the near future the hospital would make public the exact condition of each case.

Greatly Encouraged. "I feel greatly encouraged over the results attained from the tubercle bacilli treatment here," said Dr. Friedmann to-day at his suite at the Ansonia. The German physician spoke through one of his associates, Dr. Maurice Sturm, who was in charge of the clinic. He is partly due to the apparent improvement in the cases of seven of his patients at Bellevue Hospital, as demonstrated when they walked into the room where, on Saturday, the doctor inoculated twenty-three more sufferers. For a time it looked as though a stubborn prejudice had arisen against the physician, who had been treated to some visual demonstration to turn the tide. Now I am satisfied that the people here are giving me a fair trial. That is all I have asked. I expect to prove to them the efficacy of the cure." Dr. Friedmann waived aside a criticism of Dr. Karl von Ruck, of Asheville, N. C., a specialist in tuberculosis treatment, who was quoted in a medical journal as saying that the Friedmann culture is not permanently effective.

He thinks it has been adequately proven in the cases of 350 patients treated by him in Germany eighteen months ago, that the tubercle vaccine works a permanent cure," quoted the doctor. "In every case the babies improved from the first inoculation, and they have continued to improve until most of them are entirely cured." During his absence from Germany, the physician said his patients are under the care of associates, and that their inoculations are needed they will be administered before his return home. Asked what he thought of a suggestion by critics here that the improvement marked in the cases of the Bellevue patients was due to a more tranquil attitude of the sufferers, the doctor replied: "I am not approaching the treatment from the pathological aspect. Mere mental tranquility will not effect a cure, while the tubercle bacilli will."

Dr. Friedmann remarked that, since coming to this country, he has been besieged by physicians all over the land asking him for the formula of the cure. "They want to know how I do it," he said. "Well, if I gave it out, it would be like giving away an invention before you have been able to demonstrate it. In time I will give the world the benefit of my discovery. For the present I want to work it out myself." Among a flood of telegrams received by the physician was one from a resident of San Francisco, beseeching him, in the name of humanity, to send one of his physicians there so sufferers from tuberculosis may be treated. Once, Delay, the telegram went on, might mean death to many victims. Dr. Friedmann would not comment on the telegram, except to give out the hint that he is unable, because of his engagements here, to get out to the coast.

Lady Dorothy Nevill III. [Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, March 23.—Lady Dorothy Nevill, who although eighty-seven years old, still figures in society as a belle of the early Victorian age, is being ill at London house. She is famous for several of her names of reminiscences wherein she chats about famous persons she has met during the reigns which her lifetime spans.

Parade on Boardwalk. Atlantic City, N. J., March 23.—Visitors from all parts of the country crowded the boardwalk here to-day for the annual Easter parade. Furs as well as the latest creations in gowns and millinery were in evidence on the promenaders. As usual, to-day's crowd was reported as the biggest in the history of the resort. Definite figures were not available, but it is certain that very few more promenaders could have been accommodated at the height of the parade. The warning, issued last week by the newly appointed public prosecutor that violations of the excise laws would be prosecuted, many saloon and cafe proprietors "took a chance" and did a lively business. The advocates of Sunday closing are reported to have been busily engaged in seeking evidence on which to get warrants for the arrest of the offending liquor sellers. Several saloon and cafe owners were arrested last season for Sunday selling and paid fines of \$200 each. Many of the

FASHIONS HAVE NO ATTRACTION FOR PRESIDENT

Quietly Worshipped Apart From Gaily Garbed Easter Crowds.

CURIOUS THROG AT WHITE HOUSE

People, Determined to See Him Leave for Church, Nearly Block Passageway—To-Day He Will Join in Historic Egg-Rolling on Lawn.

Washington, March 23.—Checked in their efforts to see the President at his church worship in his two Sundays in Washington, hundreds of the curious to-day thronged the White House grounds to watch him depart.

He to-day worshipped at the Eastern Presbyterian Church, at Sixth and Maryland Avenue, Northeast, where the Rev. Alfred E. Barrows is pastor. With the President went Mrs. Wilson and their three daughters. After church services the President and his party, in two machines, took a spin around the city until 1 o'clock, and then returned to the White House to wait awaiting them there a group of 200 pretty Canadian school teachers and other sight-seers. Following out his original policy, the President kept his plans secret until he was ready to depart. Then, as on the other two Sundays of his stay here, he whispered his destination to the chauffeur. Long before 11 o'clock, when the President was to leave, sight-seers looked through the White House grounds and formed a cordon around the doorway. Inquiries from the White House policemen and the secret service attendant failed to satisfy their curiosity as to the President's destination. By 11 o'clock the passageway was nearly blocked, and the officers had to make way for the presidential party. Upon his return from church, President Wilson and his family, in a luncheon in the White House, but planned for no other events during the day. Word from the White House to-day—the only news given out under the closed door policy—the Sabbath day—was that the President and his family were in the best of spirits, and especially glad to have such fine weather for Easter.

The White House resembled a flower garden to-day. Easter lilies, roses, carnations, gardenias—every variety of rare flower—was sent to the Wilson family by hosts of friends. John Egg-Rolling to-day. The President's visit to the White House to-morrow—if he desires to—Margaret Gundaker, aged six years, gave the President an Easter egg to-day. To-day, Miss Margaret goes to the Eastern Presbyterian Church, where President Wilson went to-day, and just before the service began she wrote her name on a paper napkin, rolled up the egg in it, and a few moments later she handed her mother to pass the egg along toward the President's pew.

Miss Eleanor Wilson, sitting next the President, handed it to her father. The President opened the napkin, looked at the egg, read the name, and then looked around until he saw the eager and anxious eyes of the Gundaker child. The President bowed his thanks. The little girl smiled, blushed, and snuggled up closer to her mother. Little Miss Gundaker lives at 701 E Street, Northeast. She had thoughtfully colored this egg in orange and black the Princeton colors. Easter hosannas pealed out the story of the risen Christ to-day to thousands of Washingtonians who crowded to the doors all the Christian churches of the National Capital. Before long, the Easter hosannas, the great annual parade of fashionable folk, attired in the latest modes, on Connecticut Avenue, was held.

The President of the United States was not in that parade, nor in any of the fashionable churches. Diplomats were many at St. Matthews, a host of prominent and fashionable persons were at Old St. Johns, many fashionable and well known persons attended St. Margaret's, St. Patrick's, and the New York Avenue Presbyterian, but several prominent church-goers, usually on hand, were not to be seen, for they had gone to Atlantic City to take part in the board walk parade.

As usual, to-day's crowd was reported as the biggest in the history of the resort. Definite figures were not available, but it is certain that very few more promenaders could have been accommodated at the height of the parade. The warning, issued last week by the newly appointed public prosecutor that violations of the excise laws would be prosecuted, many saloon and cafe proprietors "took a chance" and did a lively business. The advocates of Sunday closing are reported to have been busily engaged in seeking evidence on which to get warrants for the arrest of the offending liquor sellers. Several saloon and cafe owners were arrested last season for Sunday selling and paid fines of \$200 each. Many of the

May Be Chief of Weather Bureau



PROFESSOR CHARLES W. DABNEY. Washington, March 23.—Professor Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati, and one of the foremost educators of the country, is scheduled to succeed Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, it is understood. Dr. Dabney is peculiarly qualified for the position, having given the study of scientific subjects most of his time for the last several years. He has the backing of the Ohio congressional delegation, as well as of many political leaders of the Central and Middle Western States.

WORLD'S BIGGEST EXPECT SESSION TO BE PROLONGED

It Will Be Begun When Burke Becomes Treasurer of United States.

Democrats Express View That Congress Will Last Well Into Autumn.

TASK AN ENORMOUS ONE PROGRAM STILL UNCERTAIN

It Would Take One Person 300 Years to Complete This Work.

Washington, March 23.—The great task of money and securities in the history of the world will begin at the Treasury Department on April 1, when John Burke, former Governor of North Dakota, takes the oath of office as Treasurer of the United States, succeeding Carmi A. Thompson. To safeguard the nation's wealth, Uncle Sam requires that the retiring Treasurer's record of the transfer of funds be verified by a count of the notes, coins and securities in the Treasury. Secretary McAdoo will appoint a committee to take charge of the vaults, and each vault and safe will be sealed on April 1 in preparation for the coming year's work. The Treasury will be laid aside for daily use while the counting is in progress.

It generally requires from two to five months to make the count. The government mathematician has figured out that it would take one person 300 years to verify Mr. Thompson's records. Ordinarily every note, bond and other security is counted. Unless a shortage or error is discovered the gold and silver, stored in bags containing \$1,000 each, usually is weighed, a test bag being balanced against all others for verification. Armed guards stand over the counters and workmen to protect them from interference. Losses seldom have been found in these counts. When the Treasurer was changed some years ago \$200 was stolen during the official count. A laborer engaged to lift the heavy bags of coin substituted leaden disks for silver dollars in several bags, necessitating a five-months' count of every dollar of the \$115,000,000 in the big silver vault. The laborer was convicted. (Continued on Third Page.)

NO DEMOCRAT BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

No wonder Roger Sullivan can only sit and wait: No wonder Sulzer can't find words, and Murphy's face turns pale; No wonder Taggart gasps for breath, and Bryan, with a sob, Exclaims, "The party's lost, boys, lost! McCombs won't take that job." "We're in a pinch," observes Fred Lynch, "and he won't go to bat." "Pish tush!" cries Wade, of Iowa; "he ain't no Democrat." "What is the party coming to?" Josephus Daniels howls. "The dogs is what it's coming to," poor Jim Ham Lewis growls. "My country's history," says Foss, "I never can forget." And never has a Democrat refused an office yet. "McCombs," Bill Stone chimes in, "turns down a chance at fame and pelf; What kind of dratted Democrat does that guy call himself?" "And there is Charlie Eliot, and old Dick Olney, too," George Harvey says to Watterson; "this sort of thing won't do." "You're right," the colonel answers him; "a Democrat should throb Responsive to the merest hint that he can get a job; And any one who will not take the first that comes along, Renounces his democracy; he simply don't belong." And so, as round the nation flies this startling piece of news, Each frenzied party leader cries, "A man who would refuse An office there's a chance to get should take his coat and hat, And beat it from our party set—he ain't no Democrat."

SMALL SALARIES FOR DIPLOMATS EMBARRASSING

Men Wilson Wants Cannot Afford to Accept Foreign Posts.

PITY SACRIFICES MUST BE DEMANDED

President Issues Statement on Refusal of McCombs to Become Ambassador to France—None of Important Places Abroad Has Been Filled—Eliot and Mott Decline.

What It Costs to Be an Ambassador

The following table shows approximately what it costs to maintain an embassy at the eight posts of the ambassadorial rank:

Country	Expenses	Salary
Brazil	\$30,000	\$17,500
Austria-Hungary	40,000	17,500
France	40,000	17,500
German Empire	60,000	17,500
Great Britain	75,000	17,500
Japan	30,000	17,500
Mexico	30,000	17,500
Turkey	25,000	17,500

Cambridge, Mass., March 23.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, said to-night it was true he had declined the post of ambassador to Great Britain, while he would not give his reasons for declining, he said it was not on account of his age, the condition of his health or financial considerations. Dr. Eliot's letter regretting his inability to serve was sent to President Wilson two days ago.

Washington, March 23.—President Wilson to-night reluctantly assented to the expressed determination of Chairman McCombs, of the National Democratic Committee, to decline the proffered French ambassadorship. In a statement expressing his regard for Mr. McCombs, the President declared that the diplomatic service of the United States did not unnecessarily hamper the efforts of men who have time and means to leave to business and themselves able to serve the country abroad. The President's statement was as follows: "I am very sorry, indeed, that Mr. McCombs cannot accept the appointment to France. I was particularly anxious that he should. My admiration for his abilities, my knowledge of his singular capacity for grasping complex situations, my confidence in his tact, his resourcefulness, as well as my affection for him, and the intimate relations that, of course, exist between us, combine to make my disappointment very great indeed. But I am convinced that the force of the English language, which he speaks so well, and the knowledge of the French language, which he has acquired at an unreasonable sacrifice, and I could not further press the offer upon him.

Sacrifices Too Great. "It is a great pity that the country has to ask for sacrifices of those who are invited to serve it abroad, and vice which every year becomes more exacting and more important. The opportunity at home of means and of opportunity but men of large means and leisure, and the diplomatic service is unduly hampered."

Secretaries of State. In Washington from his West coast trip on Wednesday. The President is expected to be ready to take up with him the appointment of men to at least five diplomatic posts which Washington observers regard as of the most pressing importance. Ambassadors to England, Mexico, Japan, Russia, a minister to China, probably will be named within a short time.

The London and Mexican embassies have been looked upon as those which should be filled first, because of the Panama free trade treaty with Great Britain and the troubled conditions in Mexico. The announced policy of the administration to keep close watch on the door in China have brought the question of appointment of an ambassador to China into the foreground. The unsettled Russian passport question has made the selection of a representative to the czar's court much harder than it might ordinarily have proved.

For none of these posts, except to Mexico, apparently has the administration been able to decide upon a man who has its invitation accepted. Many names have been mentioned in connection with several of them, and in two instances, England and China, definite offers were made, but declinations have followed closely after. Cathartes for Mexico. It is known here that George W. Cathartes, former Mayor of Pittsburgh, who meets with President Wilson's approval for the Mexican ambassadorship, but in the general discussion that will follow Mr. Bryan's return to Washington there may be a shift that would result in the offer of another post.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, offered the embassy at London, has decided not to accept; accordingly, no information, although his answer probably would not be made public for the present. Officials here refuse to discuss names under consideration for Great Britain. John R. Mott, of Montreal, N. Y., a Y. M. C. A. leader, thoroughly familiar with China, has signified his unwillingness to become minister to China, and apparently the President is still seeking for a suitable representative there.

For the Japanese and Russian posts several men are being considered, but it is not believed that any final choice has been reached. Joseph E. Osborne, former Governor of Wyoming, was mentioned to-day as the probable successor to Huntington Wilson as First Assistant Secretary of State. Governor Osborne is said to be a close friend of Secretary Bryan, and is Democratic national committeeman from his State.

Appeals to the Country. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 23.—Seriously concerned because of the repeated re-